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--binding domain. The steroid hormone ecdysone triggers coordinate changes in tissue development that results in metamorphosis, and ecdysone has been shown to bind to EcR. Koelle *et al. Cell* 67: 59-77, 1991. The plant-produced analog of ecdysone, muristerone, also binds to the ligand binding domain of EcR. Other chemicals, such as the non-steroidal ecdysone agonists RH 5849 (Wing, *Science* 241: 467-469 (1988)) and RH 5992 (tebufenozide), the latter known as the insecticide MIMIC[®], also will act as a chemical ligand for the ligand binding domain of EcR. The EcR and its ligand binding domain have been found in the present invention to be particularly useful for controlling target polypeptide expression in plant cells, as described in the examples below.--

Paragraph 2 on page 16 of the specification.

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--Tissue-specific or tissue-preferential promoters useful in the present invention in plants, particularly maize, are those which direct expression in root, pith, leaf or pollen. Such promoters are disclosed in Patent No. 5,625,136, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety. Also useful are promoters which confer seed-specific expression, such as those disclosed by Scherthaner *et al., EMBO J.* 7: 1249 (1988); anther-specific promoters ant32 and ant43D disclosed in Patent No. 5,477,002, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety; anther (tapetal) specific promoter B6 (Huffman *et al., J. Cell. Biochem.* 17B: Abstract #D209 (1993)); pistil-specific promoters such as a modified S13 promoter (Dzelkalns *et al., Plant Cell* 5:855 (1993)).--

Paragraph 3 on page 16 of the specification.

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--Also useful in the present invention are chemically-induced promoters. Particular promoters in this category useful for directing the expression of the receptor polypeptides or target polypeptide in plants are disclosed, for example, in Patent No. 5,614,395, herein incorporated by reference in its entirety.—

Paragraph 1 on page 19 of the specification.